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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.67.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 6, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 68 2 p.m. 74
Humidity 78 61

November 6, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 92 68

7795 日二廿月九

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1917.

二拜禮 號六月一十英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN RETREAT.

Austro-Germans Cross the Tagliamento.

London, November 5.
A German wireless official message states:—The Austro-Germans gained a crossing over the Middle Tagliamento, advancing to the west. We took 6,000 prisoners and a number of guns.

Increased Pressure on Italians.

London, November 5.
An Italian official message says:—The enemy reached the right bank of the Tagliamento, to the north of Pizzano, intensifying the pressure against our left wing.

A Naval Blow Urged.

London, November 5.
Paris naval experts urge speedy and vigorous Entente action in the Adriatic and declare that enterprises could compel the Austrian Fleet to leave the harbours, enabling the Allied fleets to strike a decisive blow.

Possibilities of Naval Action.

London, November 5.
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the Associated Press correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says that the retreat of the Army has produced new conditions which may make a naval action the key to the whole situation. The Italian Fleet, commanded by the Duke of Abruzzi, by a brilliant manoeuvre, has seized the naval strategic point of Grado and the vast lagoon whose entrance it guards. The Fleet commands the whole Gulf of Trieste on a front for forty kilometres to Monfalcone, five miles from Trieste. The enemy's advance has brought him along a considerable stretch of coast in the Gulf, hence the possibilities of a naval action may be realised. It is significant that there has been intense naval activity in the Gulf of Trieste recently.

British Troops Arrive.

London, November 5.
Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters telegraphs on November 4 that the passage of British contingents to the front has been the occasion of touching manifestations of welcome and friendliness. Men and women of all classes have flocked to the stations, offering fruit, cigarettes and flowers to the tired men, who responded gratefully. They left an impression of cheerfulness and vitality which encouraged the onlookers. The demonstrations assumed greater proportions along the country roads, the inhabitants everywhere rushing to greet the soldiers, and being much impressed by their stalwart forms. There were continuous shouts of "Viva L'Inghilterra!"

Embittering Italian Troops Against Britain.

London, November 5.
The question of Austro-German propaganda in Italy, which, it is alleged, has been strong in the happenings on the Italian front, was raised in the House of Commons, when Mr. Yate asked what steps the Government were taking to deny the Austro-German falsehoods regarding Britain which had been disseminated amongst the Italian troops by Austro-German agents and by means of special propaganda by bombs or dropped from aeroplanes.

Mr. Macpherson replied that the Italian military authorities were being asked to supply the British Government with copies of this propaganda. The best means for defeating the objects of the propaganda had been considered, but he could not promise that the means selected should be published.

PEACE MEETING BROKEN UP.

London, November 5.
A peace meeting was broken up at Saragossa, the crowd invading the platform and expelling Mr. Roden Burton and other speakers.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS OF CRUISER.

London, November 5.
A Berlin official message admits that the British sank an auxiliary cruiser on November 2 in the Kattegat, but denies that any patrol boats were sunk.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

London, November 5.
A Norwegian official message states that nineteen Norwegian merchantmen, of a tonnage of 34,577, were lost in October and forty-eight Norwegian seamen were killed.

BRITAIN'S MAMMOTH WARSHIPS.

London, November 5.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Temps naval expert, who visited the British shipyards, says he saw at Messers. Fairfield, at Glasgow, warships which were far bigger than the Queen Elizabeth.

THE ALLIED CONFERENCE.

London, November 5.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Buxton stated that he hoped the Allied Conference to be held in Paris on the conduct of the war would take place in the middle of November. He could not at present give any information regarding the Conference on War Aims.

IN THE BALKANS.

London, November 5.
A German wireless official message states:—English battalions attacking south of Stojakovo, between the Vardar and Lake Doiran, heavily collapsed.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES.

London, November 5.
A Russian wireless official message states:—The is violent artillery firing to the west of Svenden Lake. We attacked the Turks in the Kalkit sector of the Black Sea, capturing first-line trenches and in some places third-line trenches. We took great booty.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Destructive Fire in Yser Lowlands.

London, November 5.
A German wireless official message states:—There is a powerful and destructive fire in the Yser Lowland region, between Houthulst Wood and the Ypres-Comines Canal.

Fruitful British Raid.

London, November 5.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—Yesterday's raid on Gavrelle resulted in fourteen prisoners, four machine guns and two trench mortars. Nearly a hundred Germans were killed. All the dug-outs were destroyed and set on fire. The Sherwood Foresters last night raided north-east of Loos, capturing a few of the enemy and killing a number. Our casualties were light. Our fire dispersed reconnoiters in the neighbourhood of Hollebeke and Rantel.

American Soldiers Killed.

London, November 5.
According to the Reuter's correspondent at Washington, General Pershing reports that three American soldiers were killed, five wounded and twelve captured on Saturday when the Germans raided an instruction salient before daylight, putting down a heavy barrage and cutting off the salient. The enemy's losses are unknown, but a wounded German was taken prisoner.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCES.

London, November 5.
Reuter is informed that the conferences held in London last week were among the most important in the war. M. Painlevé and General Petain daily conferred with Mr. Lloyd George and the War Cabinet. Complete identity of view was established regarding the situation arising out of the Italian position, and also regarding the future conduct of the war.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London Territorial Raids.

London, November 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The London Territorials carried out a successful raid eastward of Gavrelle, taking prisoners and machine-guns. The enemy under cover of a bombardment, raided to the south-east of Ephe. We repulsed a raid northward of Polygon Wood. There is considerable mutual artillery firing. Hostile artillery is more active in the Nieuport sector.

Ce-man Attacks Fall.

London, November 4.
A French communique reports:—The artillery activity continues very marked north of Chemin des Dames, in the region of Pinon and Vauxaillon. After a violent bombardment the Germans twice attacked north of Chaume wood on the right of the Meuse. Our fire dispersed the assailants with heavy loss.

Germans Evacuate "Ladies' Way."

London, November 5.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—The departure of the Germans from Ladies' Way was detected at day break on Friday, rifle fire having shown that the enemy were there over night. A general infantry advance began an hour later, curiously by the same troops who followed up similarly at Lassigny last spring. The Germans left the trenches and tunnels intact. Kettles full of warm soup were found in the trenches, showing the precipitancy of the evacuation. The advance was necessarily slow owing to the necessity of taking care to avoid numerous gaps. Our galling bombardment on the slopes of the plateau during recent days left the Germans no option but to surrender the whole line.

GREECE'S ROYAL SPIES.

Athens, November 5.
Telegrams secretly exchanged between Athens and Berlin have all been deciphered and conclusively prove that Constantine and his Queen were acting on behalf of Germany with Gounaris. The Skouloudis and Lambros Cabinets were mere tools. The Queen telegraphed to the Kaiser in November 1916 anxiously enquiring when the Central Powers would be ready for an offensive in Macedonia and urging a German attack on General Sarrail's left wing. She and Constantine on January 2 telegraphed to the Kaiser that the situation was desperate unless the Germans attacked immediately. The Kaiser replied saying that the telegram caused him deep emotion, admiring their courage in a horrible position and declaring that Tino must act against his executors by attacking General Sarrail's left flank. Other telegrams between the Foreign Minister, Zolotas and Theotokis, the Minister in Berlin, show the part played by the Royal Government in organising bands with the object of cutting the Monastir-Salonika railway and harassing General Sarrail's rear.

BRAZILIAN STEAMERS TORPEDOED.

Rio-de-Janeiro, November 5.
The Brazilian steamers Acary, formerly the German Eberburg, and the Guarany were torpedoed off Cape St. Vincent. Both were beached, two being killed and four injured. It is stated that the Government is demanding as a reprisal the confiscation of the moneys held by the German banks.

OUR NAVAL AIRMAN BUSY.

London, November 5.
The Admiralty states that the air service carried out numerous patrols to-day, bringing down an enemy machine in the sea, driving down and damaging another and probably destroying a third. We raided Engel aerodrome and bombed the hangars and sheds. Two of the enemy's attacking machines were driven down. All of ours returned.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE CAPTURE OF BEERSHEBA.

How the Turks were Beaten.

London, November 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters, reporting on November 1st, stated: The veil which has hidden operations on the Palestine front has been partially lifted, and it is revealed that the Turk has received a blow in the capture of Beersheba which has considerably winded him. The achievement necessitated weeks and months of toil in preparing the coup and in consequence the result has been almost machine-like in precision. The ominous quiescence preserved on the battle front was broken five days ago, the guns vigorously shelling the Turkish lines. The weight and extent of the fire transcended anything experienced hitherto. Very nearly simultaneously the first welcome rain thunderstorm of the winter season occurred, helping to harden the surface and facilitating the movements of the men.

Our fire was most intense towards the northern extremity about Gaza. There was nothing to show that the blow was about to fall at the other extremity thirty miles distant, but nevertheless the Turks were suspicious and reconnoitred around Beersheba, claiming a success for this work. The truth is that the British mounted men held up the Turks, inflicting heavy casualties and enabling the infantry to advance and compelled an enemy retirement in ignorance of our dispositions. Meanwhile frequent reconnaissances and aerial photographs familiarised the command with the nature of the ground, which around Beersheba gently undulates and is traversed from north to south by deep wadies, the town lying in a depression along the banks of the Wady Sabah. The enemy defences extended north and west, and south, three to five miles from Beersheba, constituting a somewhat isolated advance post, guarding the Turkish extreme left. The position was of great natural strength, the enemy believing it to be impregnable. It was well provided with guns and machine-guns and garrisoned by two complete regiments and other detachments of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. The attack was a complete surprise and the enemy was cornered and practically wiped out almost before the news of their plight reached the enemy headquarters. All arms participated but the "lion's share" fell to the cavalry, who marched fifty miles, chiefly at night time, in order to outflank the enemy. The Anzac mounted men took the outer circuit and the Yeomanry made a junction with the infantry. The advance began at night fall and succeeded in completely outflanking the enemy. The Anzacs met the first opposition ten miles south-east of Beersheba and were later held up by a strong redoubt at Teldeba, defending the eastern approaches of the town. While the fight here was progressing the Light Horse captured a position a little east across the wady, establishing themselves on the road to Hebron cutting out escape in that direction. Teldeba fell two hours later but a strong force with guns and machine-guns were holding out in the wady barring the approach to the town. Mounted Anzac reinforcements thereupon brilliantly attacked at sunset. They charged the strong positions on the crumbling banks of the dry wady in the pale light of the moon. On horseback they used fixed bayonets as lances and literally swept over the opposition and carried the town with a rush. Meanwhile west of Beersheba, where the defences were the strongest and aided by great natural advantages, the infantry after barely an hour's artillery preparation rushed the first line. The Londoners captured Hill 1070 and a strong redoubt. The bombardment wiped out the majority of the enemy machine-guns, although it failed to obliterate the wiring, but nevertheless the infantry in the keenest spirits tore down the barbed wire with their hands. Subsequently the main position was attacked at mid-day and was captured in 25 minutes. Towards the left among the hills northwest of Beersheba the Turks continued to oppose, but a combined movement drove them headlong at sunset. An instance of gallantry was a Lewis Gun detachment charging a field battery and driving out the Turks, capturing the guns. A most satisfactory feature is the smallness of the casualties, which do not attain the sum total of our prisoners. We entered Beersheba in the morning. A feature of the whole operation was the remarkable staff work, enabling all the movements to dovetail with such exactitude and to be timed with such precision.

Turks Engaged on the Tigris.

London, November 4.
A Mesopotamia official message states: A reconnoitring column engaged the Turks on the right bank of the Tigris, opposite Dur. The enemy withdrew towards Tekri under cover of a strong rearguard. We drove out the latter from successive lines of trenches and occupied the whole position. Our cavalry harassed the retreating enemy all day long and made prisoners of 69.

The British Captures.

London, November 4.
A Turkish communique states: There is intense artillery activity at Gaza. Our batteries effectively replied to enemy cruisers bombarding the coast.

An Egyptian official message states:—The captures at Beersheba include fifteen guns. The prisoners taken at Gaza numbered 444, including 26 officers.

ITALIANS REPULSE STRONG ATTACK.

London, November 4.
An Italian official message states: We repulsed a strong attack against advanced posts in the Daone and Giunella valleys in the Giu-di-Carie sector.

GERMAN DEVILRY.

London, November 4.
The story of the sinking of the convoy continues:—A shell went right through the Swedish ship Weinder and exploded against a life boat on the other side, killing all the occupants, fourteen men and three women. Another lifeboat rowed back to rescue the captain and two waitresses from the wreck. A shell struck the boat and killed five, only the mate escaping by swimming. The Weinder was now a mass of flames. The two girls jumped into the sea and were apparently drowned. The captain was saved by clinging to wreckage. Two women on a sinking English ship flew the white flag, and the answer was a shot which killed both. Twelve men on another ship had just got into the lifeboat when a shell killed them.

GERMANY'S PAPER CLOTHING.

Ladies' Stockings Rationed.

Describing the measures taken during the past year by Germany to deal with the growing shortage of clothing, the Board of Trade Labour Gazette says: "By an Order of February 25, 1918, it was made a penal offence to advertise or hold any kind of stock-taking or bargain sales, and an appeal was made to the patriotism of German women to maintain a simplicity of dress more keeping with the seriousness of the times. Later in the spring of 1918, the Ministry of War gave its approval to an Order fixing a maximum length of material to be employed in making each article of dress for women and children."

Subsequently clothing tickets were introduced, and "persons applying for permits for the first time were to be questioned as to the details of their wardrobe, and only if they were found not to possess an adequate stock of clothing could the permit be issued. Well-to-do people were to be directed to purchase articles of luxury (which were embargo free) rather than goods which were in general demand. Before long it was found that the differentiation between rich and poor in the matter of facilities for buying clothes was causing bitterness. Under an Order issued on Christmas Day, ordinary trade in second-hand clothing, linen and footwear, was put an end to, and the old clothes business was transferred to the local authorities. Second-hand clothing could only be sold by these authorities against a permit."

At the beginning of this year "purchase permits for underwear and stockings were only obtainable with great difficulty, not more than two pairs of stockings being allowed to any one person in three months. The well-to-do were appealed to officially through the Press to deliver up every article of clothing and footwear which they possibly could spare. On April 2 a series of drastic regulations prescribed the absolute maximum of wearing apparel of all kinds for men, women and children, and babies, and the local authorities were prohibited from issuing purchase permits to any person already in possession of the authorized maximum. Simultaneously new regulations were issued prescribing in minute detail the amount of material that might be used in any garment or article of household linen; and proprietors of hotels, boarding houses, &c., were warned that they could not be allowed to purchase fresh bed and table linen."

"In May, 1917, the public were officially enjoined to use paper fabrics for shrouds, while the use of shoes and stockings for burials was forbidden. At the same time the Government started relief measures on a large scale by the issue of standard clothing to the poor. It would seem that much of the clothing now worn throughout Germany, including military uniforms, is made from materials diluted in varying degrees with substitutes such as paper yarn and cellulose, the warmth and wearing properties of which are doubtful as compared with materials spun, woven, or knitted wholly from wool and cotton."

DON'T FORGET

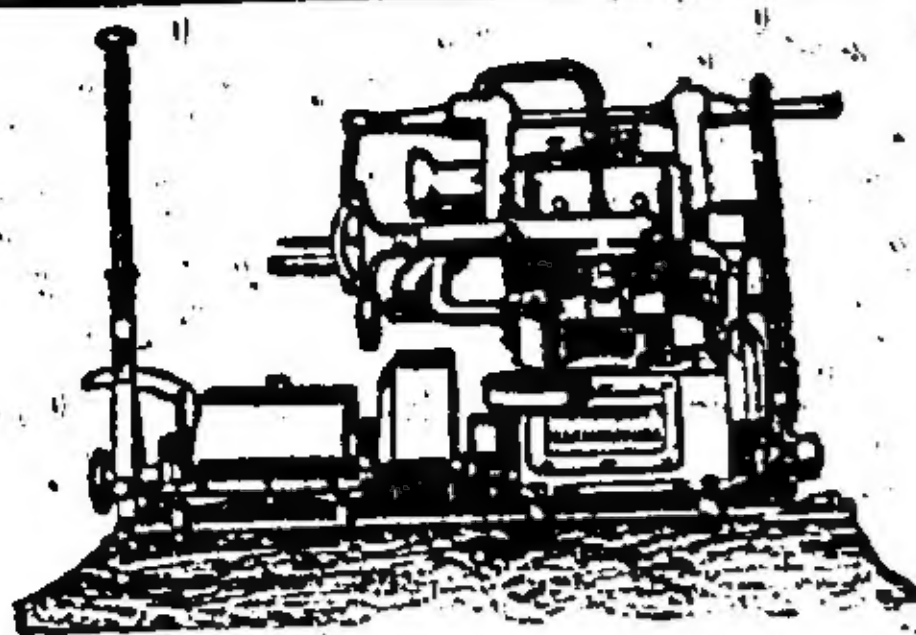
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Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
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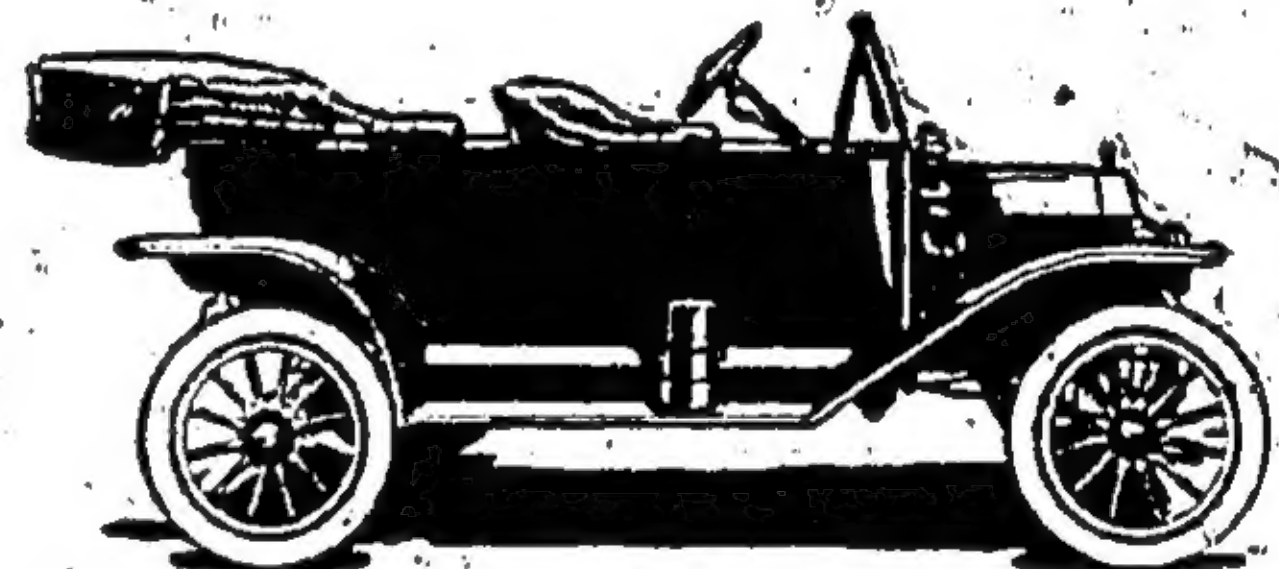
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Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
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GENERAL NEWS.

Balloon Tests for Searchlights.
From time to time, says a
London contemporary, spherical
balloons will ascend for search-
light practice on suitable nights
from South London and Wool-
wich. It is not proposed to issue
public notices of particular flights.

Cheaper Marriages.
"At the request of the Govern-
ment we are granting three mar-
riage licences at the price of one,
and we are getting a good deal
of work," said the registrar of
the Faculty Office, Doctors' Com-
mons, in seeking exemption for
his acting chief clerk.

**Scottish Professor's
Retirement.**
Professor W. O. McIntosh has
resigned the Chair of Natural
History in the University of St.
Andrews. As student, alumnus,
and professor he has been con-
nected with the University for
more than 64 years. On retiring
Professor McIntosh leaves to the
University all his scientific
library and all his special appa-
ratus used in the study of natural
history.

Policewomen Disagree.
An exciting scene which oc-
curred between women police en-
gaged in a Government munitions
factory near London is described
by a correspondent. A difference
of opinion arose between a con-
stable and her inspector, and in
her anger the constable, a power-
fully-built woman, suddenly
caught up the inspector in her
arms and threw her bodily into a
stream. There was more mud
than water in the stream, and
when rescued the inspector's
appearance was far from dignified.
Officers of the regular police staff
were called, and under their
escort the irate woman constable
left the factory, while her un-
fortunate inspector received the
condoling attentions of sub-
ordinates.

Pear's Notes for £6,000.
During the hearing, at New-
castle, of charges of conspiracy
and corruption in connection with
admission of recruits to the Royal
Submarine Miners' promissory
notes found in the office of one
of the defendants were men-
tioned. Counsel for defendant ob-
jected to this evidence, and prosecu-
ting counsel retorted with the re-
mark that he might refer to a
certain peer, who had
signed notes for £6,000, and
who had been a prospective
officer in the corps. The
defendants were Colonel Scott,
Captain Moralee, and Private
Hyman Cohen, and it was stated
that the promissory notes were
found in Scott's office and were
given by clients of a private
enquiry agency in Chancery-lane,
London, in which defendants had
a controlling interest. Super-
intendent Bestwick stated that
the correspondence in this office
dealt with applications for
admission to the corps from
persons with whom Scott had
business relations, and showed
that many of the applications
had been accepted.

Lord Reading's Mission.
Lord Reading, in an interview
on his arrival in New York from
England on September 12, paid
a tribute to the United States for
entering the war, and added:—
"Great as is the material assist-
ance which you are contributing
to the cause, it is not of greater
value than your moral stimulus
to those who, for more than
three long years, have been
engaged in a continuous conflict,
and who have made a daily and
hourly sacrifice of blood and trea-
sure surpassing the wildest notions
of pre-war prophets. Whatever
these sacrifices, we have never
faltered, and, depend upon it, we
shall not falter. Encouraged by
your genius, your unquenchable
spirit, we shall win this war for
democracy and dig the grave of
military tyranny. Lord Reading
has come to the United States to
discuss financial affairs. He will
confer with the Treasury Depart-
ment officials on the subject.
Lord Reading, according to an
Exchange message, has arrived
with the Finance Commission,
and is accompanied by Col.
Swinton and Mr. J. M. Keynes.
His Commission is proceeding to
Washington to represent the
British Cabinet, proposing a
financial and other matters."

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Call of \$1.50 (Dollars One and Fifty Cents) per share.

TAKE NOTICE that in pursuance of the resolution of the shareholders in General Meeting passed on the Sixth day of October, 1917, whereby it was resolved as follows:—

"That pursuant to Article 21 (12) of the Company's Articles of Association a Call of \$1.50 (Dollar One and Fifty Cents) per share be and the same is hereby made on the shareholders on the Sixth day of October, 1917, and that such call be made payable on or before the Tenth day of November, 1917, to the Company's Bankers in Hongkong (The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) and that the dividend of \$2.00 (Dollars Two) per share sanctioned by the Company in General Meeting on the Sixth day of October, 1917, may, should any shareholder so desire, to the extent of \$1.50 (Dollar One and Fifty Cents) be set off against such call.

"That the Secretary of the Company be and is hereby authorised to endorse and sign on the Share Certificates of shareholders who have satisfied such call on them a certificate to the effect that the shares referred to in such certificate are fully paid up."

Shareholders whose name appears on the Company's Register on the Sixth day of October, 1917, are hereby called upon to make payment to the Company's Bankers in Hongkong (The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) of the call due from them in respect of their shares in pursuance of such resolution on or before the Tenth day of November, 1917.

Should any Shareholder desire to set off the requisite portion of his or her dividends against the said call he or she must fill up and sign the requisite RED FORM for that purpose, which can be obtained either from the office of the Company or from the Company's said Bankers but should such shareholder desire not to set off the requisite portion of his or her dividends against the said call he or she must fill in and sign YELLOW FORM which can also be obtained either from the Company's office or from the Company's said Bankers and in either forward the Company's letter of the eighth October 1917, DULY FILLED IN BY THE COMPANY, together with the RED OR YELLOW FORM according to circumstances, and the ANNEXED Bankers' Receipt, together also with such shareholder's DIVIDEND WARRANT or REMITTANCE to the Company's said Bankers, on or before the Tenth day of November 1917.

Should any shareholder fail to pay the said call on or before the Tenth day of November 1917, the Board of Directors will exercise the power of forfeiture in respect of such shareholder's shares as provided by the Articles of the Company.

Upon presentation at the office of the Company of the said Bankers' said Receipt for the said Call duly signed, together with the shareholder's Certificate or Certificates of shares (note that such shares are fully paid up will be endorsed on the Certificate or Certificates by the Secretary).

Dated the Eighth day of October, 1917.

M. MAUNE,
Secretary.

NOTICES.

VICTOR RECORDS

THE
RECORDS OF QUALITY.
OCTOBER SUPPLEMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

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DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

Royal Arsenal Employees.
Among a number of men summoned at Woolwich for non-payment of income tax were several foreigners, all of whom are employed in the Royal Arsenal. One of them did not understand English, and when asked what his language was he replied "German." The summons was adjourned for an interpreter to attend.

The Viceroy's Speech.
Calcutta, Sept. 8.—Press opinions on the Viceroy's speech at the opening of the Legislative Council are divided. The European journals are mainly critical while the Indian are appreciative. *The Statesman* considers that this "capitulation" will permanently weaken the Government of India. The *Englishman* views Mrs. Bessant's release with misgivings and hopes that it will not be extended to interned and suspect revolutionaries in Bengal. The *Bengali* believes the Viceroy's conciliation will have a favourable effect on the whole country, and is a fairly satisfactory way for the Government to wriggle out of a difficulty. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* heartily welcomes the tone and spirit of the pronouncement, which, it says, will make sure that "Mrs. Bessant will soon come back to us."

Gen. Sukhomlinoff.
Petrograd, Sept. 7.—In the course of the trial of General Sukhomlinoff two letters

were read from Prince Andronikoff, an influential political adventurer, one of which, written on September 27 last to the "Tsvetitsa," says: "General Sukhomlinoff is the victim of his love for his wife, who spent money recklessly on dress and foreign travel and forced her husband to procure the necessary means. Although a faithful subject of his Emperor, he sells his conscience and is becoming a slave in order to gratify the whims of the woman he loves. His Ministerial salary being insufficient, and his wife spending 150,000 roubles (£15,000) a year, he seeks means to increase his income, his conscience is becoming more and more elastic, and he does not refuse to accept bribes from contractors."

NOTICES.

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Ten years experience.
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HELP! HEATHER DAY
30th November

Proceeds for wounded Soldiers irrespective of
Nationality in Scottish Hospitals.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
the 9th and 10th November, 1917
commencing each day at 2.15 P.M.

at No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace.
The whole of the
VERY VALUABLE HOUSE-
HOLD FURNITURE,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
contained therein.

Comprising:—
HALL:—Massive Blackwood inlaid Side Table with Arm-chairs to match, Flower Stands, Flower Bowls, Portiere Curtains, etc.

DRAWING ROOM:—Tapestry-covered Upholstered Suite Settees and Chairs, Corded Silk Curtains, Pier Glasses with Console Tables by Wm. Powell, Ltd., Axminster Rugs and Carpets, Engravings, Paintings, Old Bronze and Brass Vases and Bowls, Fire Brasses, etc.

DINING ROOM:—Complete Suite in Fumed Teak, Leather Seated Chairs, Silver Cabinets, etc., by Lane, Crawford and Co., two large Dinner Services, Coffee, and Tea Sets, Plate, Table Glass, Blue and White Wall Plates, Table Linen, etc.

BEDROOM and BOUDOIR:—Exquisitely Carved Cherry-wood Boudoir Suite, Bookcase, Ecritoire, Cabinet and Teapoy. Teak Mahogany-stained Bedroom Suite by Lane, Crawford and Co., Solid Brass Bedsteads, Box and Hair Mattresses, Couch and Arm-chairs, Toilet Sets, Bed Linen, Blankets, Lace and Silk Crepe Curtains, Persian Rugs, etc., Brass Fenders, and Fire Brasses, Coal Scuttles, etc., etc., Enamelled Bath, Large Teak Ice Chest (Lane, Crawford make), Kitchen and Pantry Utensils.

A quantity of very fine Cut-Glass.
Autopiano by Rachals (Practically New) with Records, Cottage Piano "Moutrie," Cabinet Victrola with Records (Practically New), Two Cabinet Gramophones with Records, Combination Safe, Treadle Sewing Machine, "Singer" nearly new, Electroliners, Two and Four Blades Ceiling Fans, Table Fans, Reading Lamps and Fittings throughout house.

Terms:—Cash.
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On view from Thursday 8th November.

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Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—
Tapestry covered drawing room suite, silk tapestry covered easy chairs, plush covered couch, oak and teak hatstands, teak roll top desk, flower stands, engravings, ornaments, carpet and rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining tables, morocco covered dining chairs, teak sideboard, dinner wagon, ice chest, dinner service, electric table fans and lamps, glassware, etc., etc.

Fine double brass bedsteads, single and double iron bedsteads, fine teak single and double wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, chest of drawers, etc., etc.

Also
1 Cottage piano by Challen and Son in fine condition.
3 Hand sewing machines.

N.B. The above have been moved to Sales Rooms for convenience of sale.

On view from Monday the 5th November.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of F. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1917
at 12 o'clock (noon)
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

In One Lot
TWO CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON SHEDS WITH STEEL FRAMES.

situate on
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Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

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Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or Identification
papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
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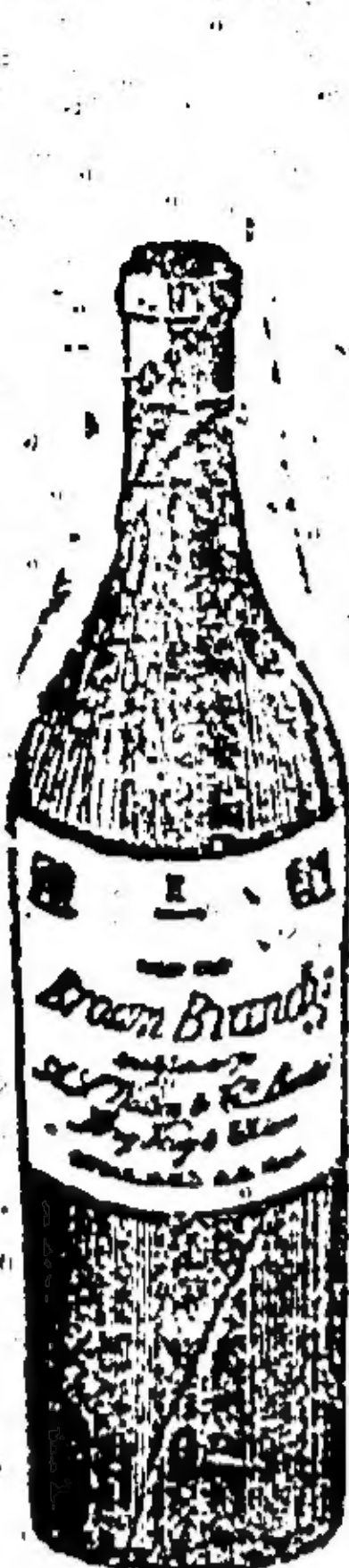
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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1917.

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

In war, as in many other things, it is the unexpected that most frequently happens. Who, say, six months ago, would have ventured to predict anything approaching the present state of affairs? Six months ago Russia, to all appearance, looked as though she would quickly recover from the effects of her overthrow of the Romanoff Dynasty and emerge all the stronger and more determined to assist in the prosecution of the war side by side with her Allies. Instead, from one cause or another, she has drifted until today she is practically without an effective Army, and we still hear of the activities of impractical visionaries of the extreme Socialistic type, who, rather than oppose an enemy within their gates, are prepared to sell their country if only their pacifist ideals are allowed to prevail. Kerensky and those supporting him in his noble and arduous efforts are doing their best to arouse the country to patriotic endeavour, but their fight with the visionaries is still not finished. The consequence is that little or no assistance at the moment can be expected from Russia. If not worse than the collapse of the Russian, certainly much more unexpected and irritating is the collapse of the Italian Army that has brought about so grave a disaster with its somewhat depressing effect upon the Allied cause and the correspondingly buoyant effect it must be having upon the enemy. Six months ago—even six weeks ago—the Italians were continuing bravely on towards Trieste, against many very formidable obstacles. The Italian crisis is almost unaccountable when considered in the light of what they had been doing. It is certain, however, that they will eventually recover and it is not improbable that the disaster that has overtaken them will lead to greater victories than those which brought Trieste almost within their reach. They have the spirit and the determination to do so, and aided by the British and the French, there need be no doubt but that they will surmount their present difficulties and ultimately be triumphant.

These are the two "black spots" which have come over the bright prospects that were with the Allies until recently, and though they are somewhat depressing, in so far as they are certain to prolong hostilities and raise false hopes in the enemy, yet it is equally certain that they will arouse the British, the French and the Americans to prosecute the war with more ardour, greater vigour and more stern determination than before. Quietly but steadily, and with a full realization of the gigantic nature of the task confronting them, the Americans are actively engaged in furthering their plans to enable them to give effective aid and to lead to the final blow being delivered to Prussianism and all that it stands for. Meanwhile, both the French and the British Armies are gradually defeating the cream of the German forces on the Western Front. In Flanders our gallant troops have not been called upon to do anything of a spectacular nature, but what has been done is slowly and with deadly certainty undermining the enemy's power and hopes, so far as the retention of Belgium is concerned, and, indeed, much more than that. And the retreat of the Germans from the Chemin des Dames is another heavy blow for which our French comrades cannot be too highly praised. No matter how the Germans may attempt to explain away their retreat, the fact remains that here, as at Verdun, they have been defeated after a strenuous struggle, in which the French have once more proved their superiority.

The fighting at the other Fronts calls for little comment meantime, as it is of comparatively little importance, except that the brilliant success in Egypt is likely to lead to even bigger things. It is in France and in Belgium that the decisive blows will be inflicted—and there the Germans know they are being beaten. The Russian debacle and the disaster to the Italians have been unexpected events of a very deplorable character but they will certainly not prevent the Entente from continuing hammering the Germans and their Allies until the victory that must come to those fighting for the sacred cause of liberty, justice and the rights of free nations, big or small, shall be fully realized.

"Squeeze."

From the frequent complaints which have been made concerning the systematic "squeezing" which is practised by the Chinese searchers on the river boat wharves, we had hoped that something would be done towards checking what can only be described as a most regrettable state of affairs. The question was raised during the Budget debate by the Hon. Mr. Pollock, and His Excellency, while being able to state that improvements had been effected, said he would see what more could be done. That there is scope for further preventive action is amply shown by the letter which appears in this issue on the subject. This is written by one of our Chinese readers, and, for that very reason, is all the more worthy of consideration. He cites numerous examples which have come to his knowledge, and as these may be taken as but a tithe of what is going on, the unpleasant inference is that a very widespread system of corrupt practices is in operation.

European Supervision Needed.

We are all accustomed to the amount of bribery and "squeezing" that goes on in China, but in the past it has been something in the nature of a justifiable boast that in Hongkong, considering all the circumstances, British administration has been very slightly tainted by activities of this character. The trouble in the cases mentioned by our correspondent is that the searching of passengers is very largely in the hands of lunkongs, the great majority of whom are not above frightening ignorant natives and illegally extorting sums of money from them. Many of the people who are fleeced in this way, knowing the extent to which "squeeze" is practised in China, see nothing unusual in the demands, and it is on this fact that the corrupt native police freely trade. Those who do object, we are told, are threatened; and thus it is, between the two sets of circumstances, that the guilty ones so often go unpunished. The better class of Chinese here readily admit that no solution will be found until there is a wider European supervision over the searchers, and we sincerely trust that, whether by the utilization of the Police Reserve or by other means, some way of effectually dealing with this serious evil will soon be discovered.

A Characteristic Enemy Atrocity.

Details to hand from the Norwegian newspapers of the attack made by the German cruisers on a North Sea convoy, while proceeding from Norway to England on October 17, describe a story of cold-blooded murder and butchery that even the Huns might have difficulty in surpassing in the many acts of horror they from time to time commit. The enemy, as was stated at the time, emerged from the darkness into the dawn, and though they had the two British destroyers, which formed the escort, and the convoy wholly at their mercy, they nevertheless proceeded with their ghastly work of murder and destruction in the most pitiless way. The details are too gruesome, and the manner in which the Germans went about the murderous business too heartrending, to be recapitulated here. Neither women nor men were shown the slightest mercy, nor was any respect shown towards the white flag. It was butchery pure and simple from first to last, and had it not been for the fact that a high sea was running at the time, which made the small boats a difficult mark for the enemy guns, there probably would not have been a single survivor to tell the tale of this appalling atrocity. It is one of the most ghastly incidents of the war and, like many other similar occurrences, it serves to prove the savage and vile methods of warfare characteristic of the modern Hun.

Perishing Close to Firing Line.

Washington, October 27.—After witnessing the first big success in the French drive in the Aisne region, General Pershing accompanied the French commander on a visit to the captured German second line defence system.

DAY BY DAY.

CHARITY COVERS A MULTITUDE OF SINS, BUT VERY FEW SINNERS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.—To-morrow is the third anniversary of the capture of Tientsin by British and Japanese forces.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.3/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Liver and Land.

An employee in charge of the store at the Dairy Farm premises, Pokfulam, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of liver and land. Mr. Stevenson said they had suspected defendant for the last two years, and had set traps for him, but they had been unable to catch him, until yesterday, when the watchman searching him found he had the stuff in his possession. Defendant was sent to prison for a month.

Heavily Fined.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of a quantity of opium. Revenue Officer Clark stated that yesterday he was aboard the s.s. Estaban when he saw defendant lying on a bed board covered with a blanket. He made him get up and then found the parcel. Defendant said he was serving as a coolie and was locking after the parcel for the time being. For being in possession of the prepared opium defendant was fined \$1,000 and for the opium dross \$100.

Robbers at Night.

A shopkeeper at Taiipo has reported to the Police that the night before last, whilst he and his family were asleep, a man, by climbing up the mast of a sampan, climbed on to the roof of his shop and made his way inside. The robber then went and opened the outside door and let in some other men, who said they were Police constables and had come to search. The shopkeeper believed them and opened a box. The men took over \$200 out and then went away. They told him that if he made a noise they would kill him, and threatened him with his chopper. Two men have been arrested in connection with the affair.

A Fool or a Rogue.

At the Police Court this morning, a man was charged with stealing a purse from the pocket of a small boy. The story of the watchman who made the arrest was that there was a big crowd inside and outside a shop in Queen's Road Central, where people were buying packets of medicine in the hope of securing a prize which was inside some of the packets. He saw defendant take the purse out of the small boy's pocket and put it into his own. The watchman waited until defendant was coming out and then arrested him, the small boy saying that he had lost the purse, which was found in defendant's pocket. He took defendant to the Police Station, where Inspector Brazil found it in his pocket. The story of the defendant was to the effect that he saw the purse on the floor and picked it up. He did not steal it, Inspector Brazil said, but the man was either a fool or a very clever rogue. His Worship chose to believe the former, and discharged the man.

LAWN TENNIS.

Civil Service v. 25th, Middlesex.

This match, played on the Civil Service courts last evening, resulted in a somewhat easy win for the home team, but it should be mentioned that at the last moment the soldiers were unable to get together a representative side. A return game is to be played on December 1, when an interesting contest for superiority is anticipated. Scores:—

R. O. Witchell and B. W. Bradbury beat Sergt. Parkin and Dmr. Coan, 11-0; beat Loe. Cpl. McKennie and Pte. Ross, 10-1; beat Loe. Cpl. Watts and Loe. Cpl. Tebbett, 9-2.
Dr. Woodman and J. R. Wood beat Parkin and Coan, 7-4; beat McKennie and Ross, 8-3; beat Watts and Tebbett, 10-1.
E. Abraham and J. Deakin beat Parkin and Coan, 11-0; beat McKennie and Ross, 10-1; beat Watts and Tebbett, 8-3.
Totals:—Civil Service, 84; 25th, Middlesex, 15.

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.

Mr. Bonar Law's Views.

At the recent Trade Union Congress at Blackpool a resolution was passed reaffirming Labour's opinion that wealth should be conscripted, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., in supporting the resolution, referred to an interview which the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress had had some time ago with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this subject. Only an extract from Mr. Bonar Law's speech on that occasion was incorporated in the Parliamentary Committee. The Central News is now enabled to give a longer report of the Chancellor's interesting speech to the Trade Union members.

Mr. Bonar Law said he was in entire agreement with the thesis that there was no comparison between the conscription of wealth and the conscription of life. "We do not differ about that," said Mr. Bonar Law, "but I do think that all of you are inclined to overlook the enormous contribution that is being made by the accumulated wealth of the country during the war. I do not think it is a question which concerns the working classes against the financial classes. Whether it is wise to try to get back the money spent in this war by one levy on capital or by taxation on income over a number of years, I do not think is a question between the two classes, because one thing is certain, that the proportion of taxation borne by wealth ever since I have had an interest in politics has been steadily growing. I am also equally sure that whatever Government is in power, whether we call ourselves Conservatives, Liberals, or Socialists, the wealthy are going to bear a bigger proportion of taxation than they did after the Napoleonic Wars. Wealth is credit; and Mr. Cooper (who introduced the Congress resolution to the Chancellor at the interview) said it was easy enough to create any amount you like of notes, and circulate them with this mortgage upon property behind them. Well, that is not so. . . . Of course that is the argument which is always used by what you consider to be my class against every form of taxation of wealth. But there is a limit. It you really destroyed credit while the present system or anything like it exists, you are going to do far more harm to the working-class than any other, because those who have more money will find somewhere else to go and spend it. Mr. Cooper said, 'Why not have a mortgage?' What is the good of that? You have a mortgage now. . . . The whole power of dealing with property depends upon the decision of the House of Commons. It is all mortgaged. If you call it a mortgage, you do not get any more power than you have now if the majority of the people of this country want it. When I was young I was, perhaps, more of a Socialist than a great many of you here. I did think it was possible to get some arrangement of that kind, and even now I do not say it is absolutely impossible. But I do say that you cannot have the two systems working together. You cannot go on the principle that you are to pay no regard whatever to credit, to the incentives which men are in creating capital—you are to pay no regard to that, and yet have the present system going on. Now, as regards the definiteness of your proposal, obviously I cannot say anything about what shall be done. But I would like you to realize the extent of taxation on capital already. Take, for instance, the subject of mining royalties. They gave me in the Exchequer here, a note of what they pay now, and it is pretty high. But, of course, if you start with the supposition that none of it belongs to them, and that we ought to have the whole of it, it would not seem high enough. Still, it is pretty high, and where there is no variation in the royalty, if they pay super-tax, the proportion that they pay of the royalty is 71 per cent, and the man who actually owns the royalty, if he pays the highest rate of super-tax and the excess profits tax, pays 95 per cent of the total of the total excess of the profit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

"SQUEEZE" IN HONGKONG.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—I shall consider it a great favour if you will kindly allow me a short space in your paper on the following:—

Your valuable paper occasionally comments upon the searching for arms at the wharves and the river steamboats by Chinese constables without the supervision of European officers, which is a danger to the Chinese who are travelling to and from the interior of China, especially the ignorant class of Chinese returning from abroad. I will quote a few instances for what they are worth. Of course the whole truth will never come out unless the guilty parties are convicted. A Chinese had to pay a few dollars "squeeze" for not having an export permit when taking out of the Colony two pieces of native-made foreign-style cotton cloth. Another was subjected to a "squeeze" of a dollar for unlawful possession of three American dollars. Another Chinese travelling from Canton in transit to Macao was squeezed of \$5 for being in possession of a "San Pui" lottery ticket. A river boat runner, or traveller's guide, was severely beaten for advising the ransacking searchers not to be too severe on the passengers. A Chinese lady returned from abroad, taking four dozen cases of canned salmon, was threatened for not having an export permit. Numerous other cases have been talked about, but very few of the Chinese like to take the trouble, or are intelligent enough, to take their cases straight to the proper authorities. These fellows understand their work well. People taking away from the Colony \$30 or upwards of Canton sub-coins are subjected to "squeeze"—it depends upon the looks of the possessor and whether he is a fool or not.

The latest case which I have heard of is that of a river-boat Chinese head watchman and two searchers being convicted for squeezing. One got off Scot free for squeezing a passenger who was carrying two rusty knives on board the steamboat Nam Hoi. You suggested sometime ago that members of the Police Reserve would be very suitable for the purpose of searching on the wharves or on board the river steamers in the absence of European police officers, and the suggestion is a good one. Any Chinese, especially the people from the Sze Yap district, and the Chinese returned emigrants, will tell you that the searchers are a great curse and a disgrace to the British administration here.

No-one admires and appreciates more than the Chinese themselves British rule and justice, but to leave the examination work entirely in the hands of the Chinese lunkongs should not be thought of for a moment.

The reasons why Chinese travelling parties do not care to report their cases or resist paying the "squeeze" is because these searchers in most cases use a threatening attitude towards the passengers or their friends. I trust the Government will see to this grievance at once.

Yours etc.
A SUFFERER.
Hongkong, Nov. 5, 1917.

"Then, with regard to income-tax, super-tax, and excess-profit tax, they have never been in this country on the scale that they are in this war. I do not think it is excessive, because we have to get the money, and although I think it would be folly during the war to attempt to make a levy on capital as capital, and although I do not think that can be done, as I said to you at the beginning, it is simply a question of what will be best from the point of view of the interests of the country, whether you should make an attempt to get the capital levy and reduce the debt, or spread it over a long period. I do not say the first is impossible, but I do say I think it would be ruinous to attempt it while the war is going on."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

If the Swedes believe in prophecies (says a Home paper) they will recall in the recent crisis the discovery, some years before the split with Norway, of a document which caused much excitement at the time. This purported to be written by Carl XL, who reigned over Sweden for nearly 40 years in the 17th century. It described a vision of the King, shared by five members of his Court, culminating in a declaration that terrible things should befall Sweden in the time of the 12th regent after Carl XL. That regent was, of course, the present King of Sweden. Historians averred that the apparently faded script of 1697 had been fabricated by a modern Chatterton.

A wholesale cutting off of heads by the Regent was to precede his coronation. The Norwegian half of the kingdom was cut off, it is true, but never a head. The vision showed a headman at work with the axe; and the arrival of a strange guillotine in Sweden, which nobody knew anything about, was regarded as destined to break the spell. Whether it was ever put to use no one says; but certainly the headman had nothing to do with Swedish national concerns in the time of Oscar II., and only the dangers of the present hour serve to revive interest in the dubious parchment.

The old regulars who took part in the battle of Mons, and the glorious stand on the Marne should prize their special medal and ribbons highly, feeling glad that they serve a more generous country than did their ancestor at the Battle of the Nile. In spite of our soldiers' heroic fight on this occasion, the Government of the day declined to grant them any reward. A private individual, Mr. Davidson, however, feeling the slight and wishing to show the War Office, himself purchased and distributed special medals at a cost of \$2,000. Similar private action was taken after the campaigns in Egypt.

Sir John Simon, among his many attainments, knows Russian. He learnt it as a holiday task several years ago, and it proved of great value to him when he undertook work in which Russian documents were cited. Linguistic ability is not very common among barristers, but on the Bench the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Darling are excellent French scholars.

A Scottish antiquarian has been making inquiries at a London latter, "with a large clientele of men of the intellectual classes," as to the size of hat that must have been worn by Robert Burns whose skull measurement was 22 inches. It seems that 8½ is the size for so considerable a giant. According to the same "intellectual" latter, Sir Walter Scott had a full 24, his head circumference being 24½ inches. Damfries latter says no Dumfriemen among his customers take Burns's size in hats nowadays. From hats like these and Scotia's grandeur sprang.

Readers who remember a heart-stirring autobiography of a London boy, by "George Aaron," published some years ago, will be interested to hear that the author volunteered at the call of his country. His name has since figured among the "missing." Those who followed the moving story of his life in the slums up to the time of his emerging on to "a rugged path along which bloom a few rare flowers," will think this gallant and one of the poignantness of the war.

New York City on War Rations.

Washington, October 27.—New York City has been placed on a war ration basis by the authorities. Dealers have been ordered to sell no more than 10 pounds of sugar to any single purchaser and have been limited to a price of 11 cents a pound in the retail market. The new price set by the authorities is four cents a pound less than that asked by many dealers less than a week ago.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
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11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
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Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.
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Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States; also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

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J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.	Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 15,130 {SATUR., 8th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Kobe	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 21,000 {THURS., 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16,000 {MON., 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500 {SATUR., 17th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 12th Nov.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE
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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	15,000	31st Dec.
YENO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers:
ANYO MARU 15,500
KIYO MARU 17,500
SEIYO MARU 14,000Through bills of lading issued with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full particulars as to rates, sailing, etc., apply to:T. DAIGO, Agent.
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Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.JAVA PACIFIC LINE
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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
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SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Taming	7th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	8th Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Singan	9th Nov. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Anhui	10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
W'WEI & N'CHWANG	Tamsui	13th Nov. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Sunning	13th Nov. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

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For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong, November 6, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Jiliwang	—	in port	9th Nov.	Kobe, Y'hama
Jitaroom	—	20th Nov.	25th Nov.	Shanghai
Ipanas	Amoy	24th Nov.	26th Nov.	—
Iliwang	Moji	4th Dec.	6th Dec.	—

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 115

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	6th Nov. at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgson	9th Nov. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapralck & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Wed., 7th Nov. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Sun., 11th Nov. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

HSANCHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers of this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.
BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having 3000 tons accommodation for passengers.Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kinta, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Dam.
TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Choboo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

State Marine Re-Insurance.
For the first time since the promulgation of the new regulation for War-time State Marine Re-Insurance, (says the "Japan Chronicle") the authorities concerned held a meeting on the 8th ultimo to consider the value of a hull policy under the State Re-Insurance. The steamer in question was the Tokai Maru, 3,738 tons gross, built in England in September 1899, which was sold by the Okazaki Kisen Kaisha, of Kobe, to the Nippon Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha, Tokyo, on June 14th last. The steamer was insured by the Kobe Marine Insurance Company, which applied to the Government for re-insurance to the extent of ¥3,800,000, or ¥1,016 per ton, under the State Re-Insurance Law. The authorities decided to take the risk to the amount of 1,682,000, or ¥450 per ton by applying the regulations governing steamers between the ages of 15 and 20 years.

Atlantic Shipping: American and Japanese Ships.
An advice received by the American Consulate in Kobe on the 10th ultimo, quoted by the "Asahi," says that according to the latest statistics, issued by the U.S. Shipping Control Board, the various vessels now crossing the Atlantic total about 10,000,000 tons a month. The tonnage destroyed by German submarines is 7,500,000 tons a year, while the yearly construction of new shipping amounts to 4,500,000 tons. It is anticipated that the German submarine will increase their efforts. On the other hand, it is not easy to increase shipbuilding capacity to neutralise submarineism. If things are allowed to continue as they are, the shipping trade in the Atlantic will be completely disrupted by German submarines in something under three years. This state of affairs may be taken as accounting for the fact that since the last instant the American vessels have all been armed on semi-compulsory conditions, and for insurance and other considerations, the existence of unarmed vessels is not recognised. In appreciation of the difficult position of the steamship companies, the Shipping Control Board has decided to grant them a subsidy of \$3,000,000 towards expenses for the arming of their vessels. It is reported that the Japanese Government, by virtue of the Shipping Control Law recently promulgated, has decided to offer tonnage only for the transportation of munitions war for Russia, for the time being. It is believed, however, that between Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, and Mr. Sato, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, negotiations have been concluded whereby Japan is also to offer tonnage for the Allies' service in the Atlantic.

Proposed Increase in Africa Freight.
It is reported that Nippon Yusen, Osaka Shosen and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha have applied to the Japanese authorities for permission to raise freight rates for subsidised steamers on the North American route, and have at the same time informed the merchants interested of the proposed step. Tough particulars of the proposal are not yet known, the traders of Yokohama have reason to believe that it will embody a great increase, and have memorialised the Government on the advisability of reducing the proposed increase in the interests of Japan's trade overseas. The authorities, however, are quoted as saying that the increase proposed by the steamship companies is not so large as apparently believed to be the case by the merchants interested. At the same time, the authorities of the Communications Department and the Extraordinary Industrial Investigation Board in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce have set about considering the proposed increase in freight rates in relation to the trade and industry that may be affected by it. It is said that the three steamship companies intend not only to establish a common higher scale of freight rates for the subsidised steamers, but also to make an agreement as to the quantity of the goods to be shipped by shippers, as has been done in the case of tea shipments. It may be added that the ruling freight rates for the subsidised steamers are very low, being about one-third or even one-fourth of the rates for unsubsidised extra steamers. For instance, the rate for general cargo is \$30 for unsubsidised steamers, and \$40 for extra steamers, while it is only \$9 for subsidised vessels.

NOTICES.

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B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
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This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
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Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

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14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
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Sailings from Hongkong at noon.
s.s. "VENEZUELA" Nov. 7th.
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
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Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
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Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
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& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 6th NOVEMBER, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Kinsan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

WEDNESDAY, 7th NOVEMBER, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinsan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Tai Shan, Tons 2,008. s.s. Sui An Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship.

"TAISHAN".
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the social facilities afforded by the
Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police
station facing the Company's Wharf thus ensuring delay and trouble in having to
apply at this Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

s.s. SAINAM 588 Tons, and s.s. NANMING 569 Tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuhow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUL.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Haiphong via Hothow	Takung	J. M. Co.	7. Nov.
Swatow and Singapore	Taming	B. & S.	7. Nov.
Shanghai	Sinwang	B. & S.	8. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Taisho M.	N. Y. K.	9. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	9. Nov.
Tientsin	Singau	B. & S.	9. Nov.
Kobe and Yokohama	Jiliwang	J.C.J. L.	9. Nov.
Manila	Yuenasang	J. M. Co.	10. Nov.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	10. Nov.
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	11. Nov.
Weihaiwei & Newchwang	Tamsui	B. & S.	13. Nov.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	13. Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tanmo M.	N. Y. K.	17. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	22. Nov.
Shanghai	Jitaroom	J.C.J. L.	25. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	3. Dec.

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HONGKONG HOTEL.

Archibut G S. Kert Dr P T
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Appleton Mr & Mrs Ladin G
J W
Amoy Vayue T. Longfield S
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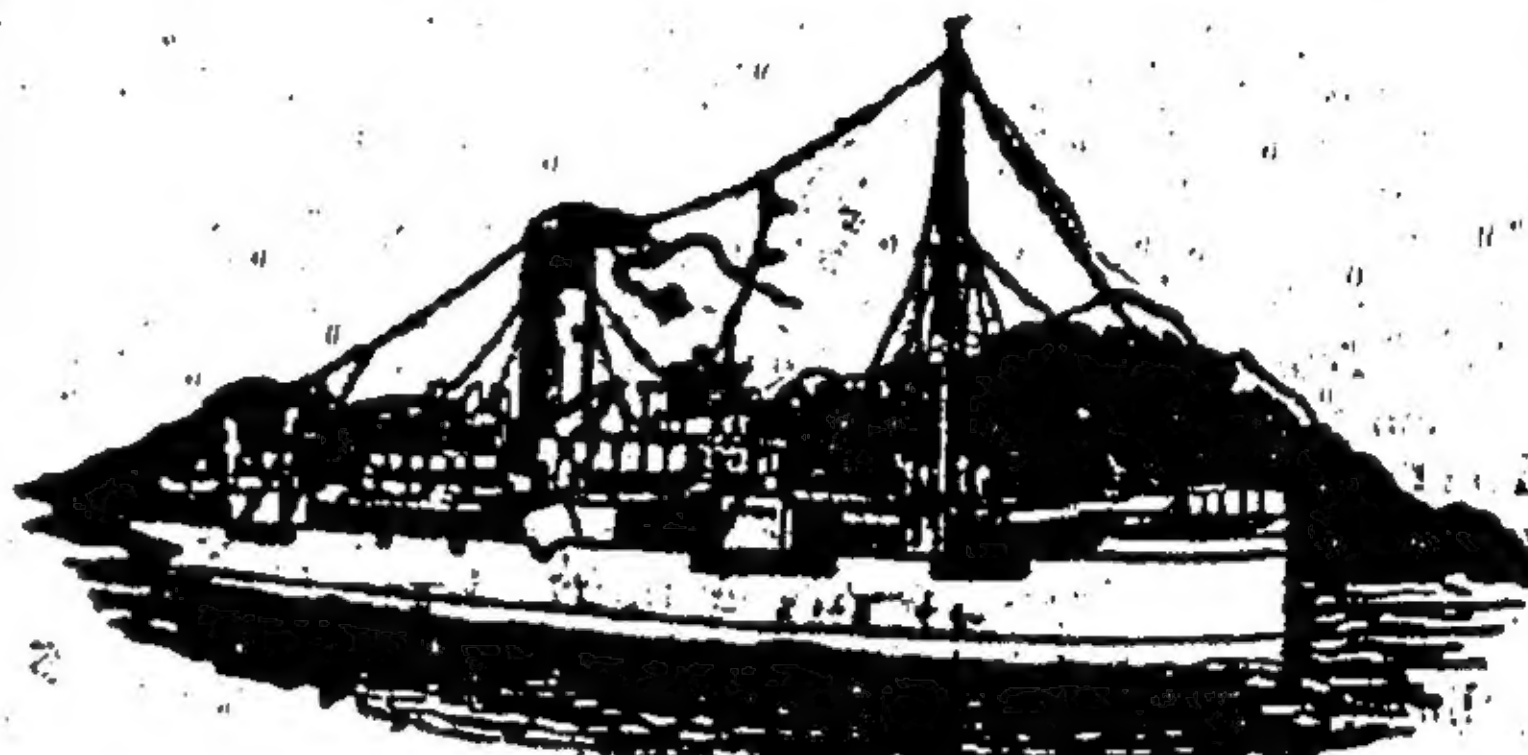
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NOTICE

During the absence of the staff
compiling a Dollar Directory in Singa-
pore, the affairs of the

HONGKONG
DOLLAR DIRECTORY

are being handled by Messrs. Kelly
& Walsh, Chater Road, to whom all
communications can be addressed.
Our P. O. Box is 431.
Our Telephone No. 1906.

MOVEMENTS OF
STREAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail
Steamship Co. is in receipt of telegraphic
advice from its Yokohama Office to the
effect that the s.s. CHINA arrived at that
port on Tuesday, October 30th, in ac-
cordance with schedule, and may be expected
to arrive in Hongkong on or about
November 9th.

CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE

of the
"NEDERLAND" AND
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
[Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"RINDJANI,"

having arrived from HAN
FRANCISCO, consignees of car-
go are hereby notified that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No claim will be admitted af-
ter the goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after noon the 7th
November, will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 13th
November, or they will not be
recognized.

All broken, chafed and damag-
ed Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 6th November,
at 10 a.m. by the Company's
Surveyors Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.
No Insurance whatsoever has
been effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

M/V "GLENGYLE"

Arrived 26th October, 1917.

CONSIGNEES are hereby
notified that owing to an out-
break of fire immediately on the
arrival of the above vessel Aver-
age Bond will require to be
signed but no deposits will be
collected at present.

JARDINE, MATHESON &
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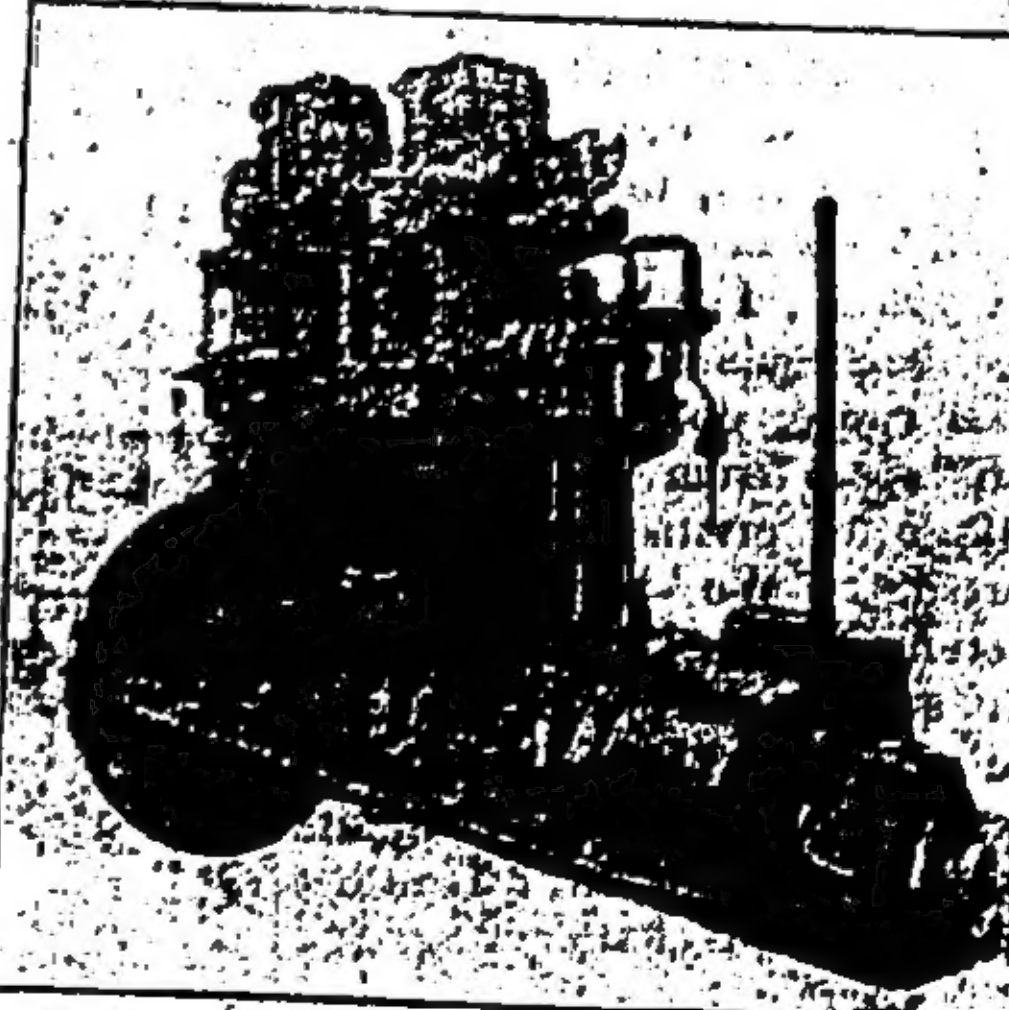
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FROM THE PULPIT.

Hope Deferred.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"We looked for peace, but no good came; and for the time of healing, but behold trouble." Jeremiah 14/18.

True it is that man has the making of his expectations, but God that of his experience. The wish, as we are to say, is farther to the thought, and our expectations are apt to be coloured by our desire rather than based on actual probabilities. My text is a case in point, and it carries the emphasis of repetition, for in Chap. 8/15 you will find exactly the same refrain: "We looked for peace, but no good came; and for the time of healing, but behold trouble." In that case the trouble was desolating war, which had laid waste the land in spite of the cheerful assurances of false prophets, the professional optimists of their time. In this second case the distress is due to a great draught. Famine is the daughter of war, men's labour being disorganised and perverted.

"If I go forth into the field," says Jeremiah here, "then behold the slain with the sword; and if I enter into the city, then behold them that are sick with famine." The country was war-weary, but in spite of all, King and people refused to go to the root cause of the trouble. They wanted to be delivered from their enemies but they did not want to be parted from their sins. They wanted just to carry on as usual, going the same slack, disobedient, self-indulgent way which they liked and had grown used to. And God, the covenant God of their fathers, was under no obligation to work for them on such terms as those. Inevitably therefore their expectations proved delusive, in spite of all the assurance of the optimists who insisted that all was well, and who encouraged Jeremiah and put him in the stocks for saying the contrary.

History does not repeat itself, but, allowing for differences, there are points in common between those far-off times and the situation in the world to-day. I hope the lesson will not be prejudiced because its Scriptural basis is from the "weeping prophet," as Jeremiah is called, on the supposition, to-day abandoned, that he wrote the "Lamentations." His name has most unjustly become a proverb for "pessimism." Any malignant, denunciatory distaste is labelled a "Jeremias," the utterance of one who delights in the evil he foretells, and finds satisfaction in seeing his words come true. Yet in point of fact this great prophet, little studied even by scholars and preachers and practically unknown at first-hand to those who misname his name, is perhaps the most human and tender-hearted of all the prophets, whilst in character and career he has more in common with Jesus Christ in some respects than any other Old Testament personality. If he foretold evil, it was because he told the truth, and so far from taking pleasure in seeing his words come true, we find him breaking into repeated expostulations with heaven for the ills come upon his country. In any case, the words of my text most aptly express an oft-repeated experience during these past three years of trial:—"We looked for peace, but no good came; for a time of healing, but behold trouble." How many times have hopes been raised and again sunk! Remember Nerve, Champagne, the Dardanelles, the Somme, Bagdad. Remember the entry of Italy into the war, the entry of Rumania. Remember the Russian Revolution, making easier, perhaps making possible, the entry of U.S.A. Lord Kitchener's three years was thought too long a period by many, and now, well into a fourth year, our statements say the end is yet far off. Responsible leaders have a rare spasm with caution, but repeatedly it has been pretty generally believed that now at length the acute point had been reached, and the tide might be

expected to set steadily toward victory. But always there has come some check, success to put heart into the enemy, something for the Central Powers to boast to their own people, helping them to overawe neutrals and encourage their dependent Allies.

The past week has brought us news of the grave reverses on the Italian front, about which the most consoling remark seems to be to call it spectacular and say it has been done with political rather than military objects. Possibly; but the disquieting fact is that it could be done at all. It certainly is not a little remarkable that again and again our enemy, reported to be near the end of his resources, has been able to turn on one or other of his opponents and inflict these crushing blows. The time of our trial looks like being prolonged indefinitely, and I do not know how any reflecting minds can but be impressed by the recurrence of these disappointments. We must not, of course, forget that the enemy has had his share of disappointments too, great as have been his successes. Indeed they have been worse than ours, considering the confident expectations with which he precipitated the catastrophe when he judged the time was ripe. His rush on Paris, his Zeppelin raids and now, please God, his indiscriminate piracy, his attempts to terrify the world by savagery, to keep America out of the war, sow discord between the Allies, to rouse rebellions within their borders, have met with sheer failure in many respects, and very qualified success in any. Great must be the gnashing of teeth and grievous the foreboding of those who hold the helm in Central Europe. At the same time they have never been without something to give them hope, and enable them to keep the needed hold upon their sorely suffering peoples. That is the feature of the general situation which is painfully impressed on us at the moment, when the steady progress achieved in France is offset by yet another set-back on the other front.

Future historians will be able to reckon up as we cannot possibly the material causes which have been at work, open and secret. It may be generations before they reach entire agreement as to the play and balance of opposing forces, if they ever wholly agree, which is unlikely. But behind and beyond all that there is something which calls for our deepest consideration, and the thought has been forced upon some of us increasingly for a considerable time. Can these repeated checks to our hopes be wholly and fundamentally explained in terms of armament, men and generalship? May not the Almighty Controller of the affairs of men be seeking to make us more worthy of the victory we long for, and which, with a clean conscience, we pray Him to vouchsafe? The practice of the unhappy German Emperor should be a warning to any reverent-minded man against taking the name of God lightly, but if we believe in God at all we must believe He has far-reaching purposes to work out through the unexampled upheaval which is taking place among the nations of the earth, and it is our duty, if in any degree we can, to discover His will that we may promote them. Like you all, I entertain no doubt as to the substantial justice of the Allies' cause, do not indeed see how, apart from its success, a collapse of civilisation is to be averted. We believe, quite reverently and I trust humbly, that substantially the cause is God's. But about our entire worthiness to be God's agents can we be so confident? It is not a question at all of the valour and self-devotion of our young men at the war. I bow my head every time I think of that, "with thoughts that do lie too deep for tears." But one recalls the sayings, not of preachers and professed moralists, but of leaders in high command in Navy, Army and the State, to the effect that victory will not come to us till we better deserve it. And the improvement they have in mind is not an augmentation of courage and skill among the fighting forces. It is an uplift of the moral tone of the whole nation and of us individuals who compose it. It is easy to misjudge; I pray God to be delivered from

so doing. But it is not easy to discern this sign we should all hail so gladly of any serious rectification of ideals amongst us, or any corresponding amendment of life, in spite of all the chastening we have endured. There is too much of simply setting our teeth and vowing we will go through with it, and too little enquiry as to what God would have us learn, and how to fit ourselves for the nobler future which we trust will supervene when these calamities are over-past.

If I am wrong I shall be most sincerely grateful to be corrected, but has there, really been any serious check to our rather blatant irreligiosity, or at least unreligiosity? Is there any perceptible change in our popular but not very creditable pose of indifference to sacred things, our refusal to take God into our knowledge? It is scarcely to be supposed that matters are greatly different elsewhere from what we see out here, and, judging at any rate from what is visible on the surface, we seem, speaking generally, to be pretty much the same at heart as before. There are few indications that if the war were victoriously ended to-morrow there would be any alteration in the luxury-loving, self-pleasing, undevout way of life we had become attached to. Even the grosser sins still flourish. Profanity, drunkenness, fornication still have their many votaries and claim their many victims. It is still a hard fight for any young man who comes to this place to keep himself decent, and still a matter of putting up with sneers and resisting solicitations if he shows any care for religion and its observances.

A year ago our Colony was making preparation for a "Mission of Repentance and Hope." I do not now know how the hope may stand at the moment, but few are the signs of repentance; indeed the idea that there is anything to repent of appears to be resented as an insult rather than the opportunity welcomed as a grace. Thus do we reject the grace of Christ, and I have sometimes felt that the one broad inference drawn at large from that Mission was that on the whole we were going very well as we were and needed no amendment. The Germans are so bad that we seem to ourselves to shine by contrast; that is a fact in the situation whose dangers have not been escaped—if you live next door to a notorious sinner you are apt to compare yourself with him rather than with the ideal. Far be it from one fallible man to bring a railing accusation against others, and far indeed is that from my thoughts. But we have, rightly, been protesting we will never break before the enemy, and in our stiffening have forgotten to bend before God. I hear it continually said by newcomers from home, especially men in the Army, that we here do not realise there is a war at all, and are not doing anything like our duty about it. As one of you, I lay myself out, when I hear that, to show the other side. More is being done than our friends often suppose. Civilian citizens are many of them doing double duty; at no small personal sacrifice. Most of our women probably are doing what they can in war work. A great deal more money is being sent home than appears in public lists. No doubt we should do more. It is to be supposed also that we have our share of slackers of both sexes, who would fiddle while Rome burns, and who will go on fiddling under all circumstances till they reach the sphere where castigations shiver.

But granted on the whole we have fairly done our duty, we have done it in too secular a spirit. We have not sought unto God as we should and must. We seem to see no need and to have no wish for any revival of true religion in our hearts and better expressions of it in our way of life. And I think God's call to us through those repeated set-backs and disappointments is that we set about winning this war upon our knees, not just as a way of winning the war to be forgotten when the war is over, but because by means of it we are learning, that it does not matter what we win if we lose our God and our souls.

LOCAL WEDDING.

Mr. R. G. Southerton—Miss E. E. Wittchall.

A wedding of considerable local interest took place at St. John's Cathedral this morning, when Mr. Robert Grindley Southerton, son of Mr. P. G. Southerton, of Birkenhead, Cheshire, was married to Miss Edith Ethel Wittchall, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wittchall, of the King Edward Hotel. The Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria officiated, and Mr. Denman Fuller was at the organ. The ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering of guests.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked extremely pretty in her gown of ivory chamois trimmed with silver, her bouquet being of white chrysanthemums. She was attended by her sister (Mrs. K. Wilson) as matron of honour, and Miss Jessie Jack and Miss Winifred Belson as bridesmaids. The former was attired in a dress of Georgette crepe with gold trimmings, and wore a large picture hat, while the bridesmaids' dresses were of white crepe de chine and fillet lace; they also wore picture hats. Mrs. Wittchall wore a grey chamois satin gown, with grey hat. The bridesmaid's bouquets were of pink roses and maidenhair fern. Mr. T. F. Ford was the "best man."

At the conclusion of the ceremony, a reception was held at the King Edward Hotel, at which Mr. and Mrs. Southerton received the congratulations of very many friends. The presents were numerous and varied and included a silver tea service from the Hotel residents. The bridegroom's gifts to the bridesmaids were gold and jade brooches. Subsequently the newly-wedded couple left for Macao and Amoy, where the honeymoon is being spent, the bride's going-away costume being of cream cloth, braided, with soft felt hat.

EXCESS PROFITS.

Position of Shipping Companies Explained.

The following is an extract from *Fairplay* of August 2:—

The directors of the Court Line, Ltd., have issued the following circular notifying shareholders that the interim dividend this year will be 3 per cent., as compared with 8 per cent. a year ago:—

Court Line, Limited.
1, Leadenhall Street,
London, E.C.3,
28th July, 1917.

Dear Sir (or Madam).—The directors have decided to pay an interim dividend for the six months ending the 30th June, 1917, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and warrants will be posted shortly.

The Government have now taken control of the Company's fleet, and the rates of remuneration paid by them are so low, and the calls for war insurance under the Government scheme and other expenses so high, that some of the Company's steamers have actually lost money during the six months.

The Government gave a pledge that the whole period of the war should be treated as one period for the purposes of the Excess Profits Tax. Under this pledge the Company would be entitled to receive back a considerable sum which they have already paid for Excess Profits Tax. Under the new Budget, this pledge is withdrawn and the Company will receive nothing.

Further comment is perhaps unnecessary, but the directors wish the shareholders to realise that the management of the Company is no longer in their hands, and they are not now responsible for the results obtained.

The Company is, however, in a very strong financial position, and good dividends should be earned, after the war, when the steamers are released.

Yours faithfully,
F. H. CHAMBERS,
Acting Secretary.

THE PARTNER'S RETURN.

Found Shop Occupied by Strangers.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, a Chinese was charged with the larceny of an oil press, shop furniture, a quantity of rice, ground nut oil and groceries, the property of the Kwong On Obeong firm, of 38, Berkeley Street, all of the value of \$900.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared to prosecute and Mr. E. J. Grist defended.

Mr. Davidson stated that the man was charged as an employee, and a further charge of embezzling \$100 was desired to be added. The firm was the property of two partners, and the managing partner went to the country on September 7, leaving the defendant, as accountant, in sole charge. After a stay of three weeks away, the partner came back and discovered that the sign had been taken away, the goods all gone, and the shop in the occupation of strangers as a family house. A report was made to the police and defendant was later arrested. A neighbour would give evidence that he saw the defendant, with a number of coolies, take the contents of the shop on a truck and have the goods removed. The furniture and goods removed were valued at about \$900.

Evidence was then taken and the case adjourned.

BRUTAL WAR REPRISAL.

Suggested Torture of Belgian Women and Children.

As "fully justifiable reprisals" for the alleged ill-treatment by Belgians of German non-combatants in German East Africa, Dr. Carl Peters, a German scientist, who some years ago made explorations in Africa, makes the suggestion, which the *Hamburger Nachrichten* prints prominently, to this effect:—

"That double the number of Belgian men, women and children of superior social standing be compelled to march in winter time, inadequately clad and on prison fare, from ten to fifteen times between Constanza, on the Black Sea, and Riga, on the Baltic coast."

Details concerning the treatment by the Germans of British prisoners in German East Africa are contained in a White Paper just issued.

The paper contains a mass of testimony recited by prisoners and others, including a number of women to the effect that the Germans deliberately adopted a policy to lower the prestige of the British in the eyes of the natives, forcing them to do all manner of degrading work and subjecting them to terrible hardships without proper food, clothing and shelter.

Bed linen was offered to the prisoners, but they were forced to lodge in native huts, which were damp, and all became ill. The commandant, according to the testimony, declared that the prisoners had no rights and that anything was good enough for the British.

FOOTBALL.

R. E. v. Middlesex Battalion.

This League match takes place to-morrow on the Club ground; kick-off at 4.30 p.m. the R. E. team will be:—Clarke; Blamfield and Lee-Opl. Lucas; 2nd Opl. Charters, Opl. Smith and S. Sgt. White; Strange, Townsend, Gordon, Horlop and Lee-Opl. Pascoli.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending November 3, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 44 weeks.
This Year: ..	\$12,591	\$597,638
Last Year: ..	15,750	638,988
Increase: ..	1,159	39,280

WAR COMFORTS.

Union Church Working Party's Efforts.

The Ladies Working Party of Union Church has this month dispatched a case to Colonel Gordon Hall, Cairo, Egypt, containing 596 rolled bandages, 47 many-tail bandages, 54 eye bandages, 16 bed jackets, 8 vests, 42 suits of pyjamas, 15 shirts, 15 handkerchiefs, 16 surgical caps, 18 milk covers, 12 pairs of bed socks, 23 white wool caps, 15 scrubbers, games and puzzles and sweets.

The following letter has been received:—

Red Cross Depot,
Bombay, 1st October, 1917.

Dear Mrs. Hickling,
I am in receipt of your letter of 5th September, and have to thank you for advising that you have packed and despatched a case of gifts for the use of the Red Cross work in India, the work of which has done by the Ladies of Union Church, who I note are especially interested in Scottish Soldiers.

With regard to the list of articles given in your letter which you sent, for your further information I enclose a list of articles all of which are most useful and continually being supplied for hospitals. This list you will find is a rather long one, but it is sent with the idea that you might pick out from it such articles as are most suitable in accordance with materials which you have available.

On behalf of the Red Cross I shall be glad if you will convey their thanks to the Ladies of the Union Church, Hongkong, for their kindness in sending as this case of gifts, which are most useful and will be much appreciated by the sick and wounded.

Owing to the heavy losses caused by the submarines it has become increasingly difficult to obtain our supplies from the United Kingdom, so that any help you are able to give us will be warmly appreciated.

The present season is the start of our cold weather and therefore all articles you send should be made of warm materials up to the end of February; after that date our hot weather starts, and then we supply for the use of hospitals light materials.

I shall be glad in future consignments you are sending if you will state the approximate value for Customs purposes, as although we receive consignments duty free, it is necessary that we state the value. On receipt of the above mentioned case an official acknowledgment will be sent after the contents has been checked.

If there is any information I can give you at any time please let me know.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) A. L. DAVIES, Major.
Hon. Supt., Red Cross Depot.

LENGTHY LITIGATION.

Eighty-First Day of Hearing.

The opium case which is proceeding at the Supreme Court, in which Mr. Ernest Vincent Carmichael, as Official Receiver, is complainant against Ma Chee-lung and Lee Hyson, gives promise of being famous for its length. The plaintiff is claiming for a declaration that 88 chests of opium now pledged in the name of Po Yuen to the Hongkong Branch of the Banque de l'Indo Chine, or the proceeds of sale thereof, are the property of the Yuen Hing Company, and is asking for delivery of the said chests of opium, or payment of the proceeds of sale, to the plaintiff and for further other relief. Four barristers are engaged in the case, Messrs. H. E. Pollock, K. O., F. O. Jenkin, E. Potter and O. G. Alabaster, and to-day was the 81st day of hearing.

There is every possibility that the case will continue until Christmas. The barristers commenced their addresses a few days ago.

Bishop Pozzoni.
Bishop Pozzoni has left the Colony on a missionary visit to Weihow and will probably be away for a fortnight.

FIGHTING WAR'S DISEASES.

American Medical Men to Make Special Study.

American medical officers will devote the coming winter to a special study of the diseases peculiar to the war and war conditions, in addition to their work at the forward casualty-clearing stations on the French and British fronts.

At the casualty stations they will get all the experience they desire in the marvellous war surgery which has made such rapid strides in the last three years. They will be trained in all the medical phases of their work in the field at special schools. The first of these schools will be established at the hospital taken over by the John Hopkins hospital unit soon after the first contingent of American troops landed in France.

One subject to which much attention will be devoted will be that of "shell shock," which has proved very troublesome to both the British and French medical officers. Neurologists attached to the various American units will study the problem at French and British hospitals, and afterwards will give lectures to their fellow medical officers in the hospitals and to those attached to the troops in training.

There is no more pitiful object than a man, so-called "offering" from shell shock. Hypnotism has been used frequently as a cure. It stops the trembling and twitching in most cases, but of late it has come to be regarded as not a real cure. The British have found that soldiers suffering from shell shock who do not have hypnotic treatment invariably get back to duty quicker than those who have it.

Shell shock often causes deafness, dumbness, and blindness—the effect of the concussion from an exploding missile near by. A man may be tossed about by three or four shells without getting hit by a fragment or a splinter, but the effect of this tossing always tells on his nervous system. Some of the worst shell-shock cases have been those where soldiers were buried under the earth thrown up by huge projectiles. Such burial does not always affect the men that way. It is related that recently when an old British sergeant was dug out from under a ton or more of shell debris and asked if he was hurt, he replied: "No, sir; I guess not; but I am certainly strong for a separate peace."

A remarkable thing about shell-shock cases is that none occur during a big battle. In battle the men are buoyed up by the great excitement, are pressing forward, and often are engaged in hand-to-hand fighting, while all about them is the continual roar of battle. They often become absolutely oblivious to exploding shells under these circumstances, until actually hit. Shell shock comes when the men are compelled to sit in trenches for long periods or when they are out on nerve-testing patrol duty between the fighting lines at night, and a big German missile bursts unexpectedly over them.

The treatment of shell-shock cases is often closely akin to that for temporary insanity. The doctors and other attendants strive to get the confidence of their patients and try to start them talking, when the trembling and other manifestations frequently disappear.

Various phases of insanity will be a very important branch of medical study this winter while the doctors are waiting for the Americans to go into the trenches. Already a number of cases of mental breakdown have been treated in the hospitals. With one or two exceptions, however, these cases have been those usually met with in civilian life, the delusions having little to do with the army or the war. One rather pitiful case is that of a man who never gives the slightest trouble, but imagines every night that he is to be shot at dawn.

